

The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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Situations, Wants, Bids and other small advertisements, One Cent a Word each insertion. Five cents a word for a full week (seven times).

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

According to a recent determination of Professor Richartz, the smallest possible quantity of electricity, which may be termed an atom of electricity, is such that 430 multiplied by a million three times, that is, by the cube of a million, will give the number of these atoms contained in a coulomb.

Stark Rahman, a Hindoo of Calcutta, India, and an adherent of the Mohamet-an faith, died the other day in the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Before dying he made the following declaration: "Science is great, like God. I am nobody—a stranger in a strange land. What is man after death but a shell? The being is gone; the clay is left. I care not what comes of me after the breath is gone. My body may help science. I want you to give it to the colleges."

Thirty-six tons of caterpillars and a large number of cocoons were destroyed in the effort to drive the pest from the young plantations of trees on Hong Kong Island. They appeared on the pine trees with which the Government is trying to reforest the island, and lasted for two months. Stations were established where the caterpillars were received and paid for by weight; this method seems to have been successful. It is estimated that 35,000,000 insects were killed.

Forty-two centenarians, thirty women and twelve men, were discovered in Great Britain last year by the St. James Gazette. Among them were the Dowager Viscountess Sidmouth, 100, 44 years a wife and 30 years a widow; Evan Baines, in Wales, at 106, whose birth is entered in the parish register for 1788; Mrs. Sarah Thomas, who on her 106th birthday received 106 shillings from the Prince of Wales, and who is an inveterate smoker, and Ellen Roche, who died in county Cork at the reputed age of 115, and was an ardent smoker and snuff taker.

The Investor's Review publishes a list of about one hundred government and corporation stocks which closed the year 1894 at a remarkable advance in price over the beginning of it. Consols, for example, sold at 98½ in January, 1894, but reached 103½ in December. Hungarian 4 per cents rose from 94 to 101½. So with a long line of securities which can truly be called gift-edged. Indeed, the Review deems the high prices for such stocks excessive, and possible only because there are so many people just now to whom safety is the first consideration, and the amount of interest a secondary matter.

The Rev. Eugene O'Groverney, professor of Gaelic in Maynooth college, Ireland, who has gone to California for his health, is one of the leaders in the new Gaelic movement in Ireland, which has for its object the preservation of the Irish language. In speaking on the subject the other day, he said: "It seems to be the general impression that the Irish language is a dead one. This is by no means true. There are in Ireland to-day 80,000 persons who speak no other tongue, and 250,000 who speak both English and Irish. I do not doubt that there are in this country fully 2,000,000 people who can speak the language."

A concrete bridge having a clear span of 164 feet and 26 feet wide was recently constructed over the Danube at Munderkingen, in Austria. Stone is scarce and dear there, while good Portland cement is produced in large quantities. The centering was covered with oiled paper, on which the concrete was laid, consisting of one part cement, 2½ parts sand, and five broken stones, all thoroughly mixed. Blocks of this concrete have shown a resistance of 187 tons per square foot in seven days, 235 tons in 28 days and 308 tons in five months. The concrete was applied in layers twelve inches thick, starting at the abutments and working toward the crown, where it is 3½ feet thick; midway to the crown it is 4½ feet thick. The time spent in laying the concrete was only nineteen days, and ten days after the centers were struck. The deflection proved less than 4½ inches.

Speaking of the Hon. Charles Gayarre, the historian of Louisiana, whose ninety-first birthday occurred the other day, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: He was a well-grown boy when Jackson won his great victory at Chal-

mette; a middle-aged man at the time of the Mexican war, and advanced in years when the Civil war came upon us. He lives to-day almost the sole survivor of the olden times, for he came into the world almost at the same moment that Louisiana became a part of the American Union. For nearly seventy years Mr. Gayarre served his State, and served it well, in a dozen different capacities, as member of the legislature and of the constitutional convention, as judge, Supreme court reporter and secretary of state; and besides these public services he gave his vigorous pen to the history of Louisiana, telling its romances and marvelous stories in a way that few could have done. To Judge Gayarre we owe the interest felt throughout the world to-day in the history of this State. No one had realized until he touched it up with his pen how full of romance and poetry the history of Louisiana was, how many tales worthy of the Middle Ages were woven up in it. He illuminated it, and the world found it bright and interesting, free from that dryness and dullness to be found in the history of so many American commonwealths.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

"The gentleman and the scholar is not going to purify the politics of his town or State through long distance telephoning," said the Rev. Dr. Smyth at the temperance convention in Winsted. We commend this pat, pointed and pregnant sentence to the careful and the prayerful attention of all the good citizens who are troubled by the degeneracy of the times, and who want to see an improvement. They can have one if they will cease making weak-voiced protests through the long distance telephone and appear on the scene of action themselves with their war paint on and their weapons handy and in good working order. What can be done has been well illustrated by Dr. Smyth himself. He has not depended upon the long distance telephone, but has attacked the enemies of good government vigorously and at close quarters. He has already routed some of them, and the rest are wishing that he would take to long distance telephoning instead of personal, active and practical warfare. But he shows no disposition to do so. It is a good time for the good citizens who have been telephoning to come boldly into the field and join Dr. Smyth's forces. We say forces not on account of number, but of strength. We might say host, we suppose, meaning that Dr. Smyth is a host in himself. It ought to be so that we could say host, meaning a large number of the citizens of New Haven.

QUEER REFORM.

New York has what was supposed to be a reform mayor, but if a talk which he had with a delegation of liquor dealers has been correctly reported he needs looking after. He asked if they kept their places open Sundays. The famous Morris Tekulsky said that there might be one or two among them who could honestly say that they never sold anything on Sunday. More talk followed, and the mayor is quoted as saying: "You must understand that we've got to have a lot of help from you in getting freer excise legislation. Remember that you are firing against the best element of the community. That element must be considered." Then he proceeded to indicate how they might consider it by saying: "Now, if I were you, I would get together and agree on some sane policy, some plan for the regulation of the conduct of your business on Sunday—for instance, sales between 2 and 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon."

This is astonishing if true. Those who would like to see the saloons in New York kept more open on Sunday than they are argue that the law which prohibits the sale of liquors in the great cities on Sundays has never been enforced and cannot be enforced; that under local option a proposition to legalize the sale of liquors on Sundays would be carried by an overwhelming majority in New York and Brooklyn; and that the present shattered statute has no apparent use except to serve the double purpose of allowing a corrupt police force to collect blackmail and of furnishing a text for the homilies of professional reformers.

But the mayor of New York is sworn to enforce the laws and not to connive at the breaking of them. It makes no difference whether the Sunday excise law is wise or unwise, just or unjust. It makes no difference whether the plan suggested by the mayor represents a majority or a minority sentiment. Whatever the law is, it is his duty to enforce it faithfully and he has no alternative. If he talked to the liquor dealers as he is said to have done he has either an inadequate idea of his duty or an inadequate disposition to do it.

SUICIDE IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Italians are accused of a readiness to kill each other on small provocation, but they do not kill themselves with as much freedom as the French. It appears that during the last four years 26,000 persons have in France put an end to their own lives; in Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period has not exceeded 8,000. In seeking the reasons for this great difference, the well-known Parisian journalist M. Henri Fouquier explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population, and that it acts as a de-

terrent against self-destruction. Formerly in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, if Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty there is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, live in a state of poverty which could not be borne by a workman in Paris, or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicancy is not, in Italy, regarded as either shameful or humiliating. Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead but few persons to commit suicide. M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self-destruction is in most cases the denouement of a love drama, whereas in France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides of passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self-destruction. M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity; but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year, that is to say, about ten persons a day, hang, drown, or stifle themselves with the fumes of charcoal, or blow out their brains because they are ruined, because they are prosecuted by their creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due. To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER: I was in the aldermanic chamber of the City of New Haven a few weeks ago looking at the portraits of the former mayors of New Haven and it occurred to me that there was one important omission in not having the portrait of the first mayor of this city, Roger Sherman, mayor from 1784 to 1793.

Sherman was a most distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and bore a very important part in the framing of, and the adoption of the constitution of the United States. To him this generation owe a lasting debt of gratitude; and there can at present be no more appropriate expression of that obligation than to have his portrait grace the walls of the aldermanic chamber. It is to such patriots that we owe our present freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our own convictions without regard to creed, to pursue life, liberty and happiness under law and that the law is no respecter of persons—equal justice to all.

I offer this suggestion for the consideration of, and action by the present aldermen and councilmen of this city, viz.: to place the portrait of Roger Sherman on the walls of the hall of their assembling, thinking that every republican and democrat of that body will manifest his patriotism by voting to thus honor so illustrious a patriot. CITIZEN.

FASHION NOTES.

The Winter Girl's Shoes. In the swish of laces and the rattle and sparkle of ornaments that the style now demands, the tailor dress is not having so many followers as it did during the summer, but it is by no means thrown aside into Dame Fashion's dust heap. Indeed, there's a long life for such dainty costumes as that shown below. Made from ecru covert cloth, its gored skirt and Elton jacket have



strapped seams, the latter being fitted at the back. The double breasted vest and collar are entirely of the ecru stuff, and the jacket has a new shape of revers.

In foot wear the tailor girl goes in for laced boots that come almost to the calf of the leg. They are cut and finished quite as a man's shoe is, and are thick soled and business-like. In extreme weather she wears over them a light rubber that looks when on like a patent leather vamp to the shoe. These rubbers are not worn after the three or four times that suffice to dim their brilliancy. The girls who are given to frivolity wear dainty low shoes, either patent leather or bronze, and transparent silk stockings to match. When she puts her dainty toes out of doors they are swallowed up in high, rubber lined, buttoned overshoes that are tiny for all their roominess for the said little toes. These overshoes are supposed to come off in the theatre or restaurant and a lot of nuisance they are, but they make an effective covering for wee feet.

For driving in severe weather there are high shoes of quilted satin outside and pussy fur or seal skin inside. No matter how fond of driving you may be, it is a severe test of enthusiasm to have ice cold feet, and to have them comfortable in a pair of these snug shoes will be to leave the mind free to attend to the scenery and whatever romance may be on hand.

FLORETTE.

FREQUENTLY.

We don't know what we can do till we try, and then we frequently find that we can't.—Puck.

Upton—Don't you think Mrs. Wabash was in rather an unseemly hurry to marry after getting her divorce?

Lakeville—Goodness, no! She waited until the divorce was brought to her by a messenger boy.—Buffalo Courier.

"I might have gone further and fared worse," as the man who was going to Brooklyn said when he jumped off the bridge.—Puck.

If a fool and his money are easily parted, will somebody tell us how it is that there are so many rich fools?—Philadelphia Record.

"Don't you think that Snobkin's manners are very affected?" "No. What makes them really objectionable is that they're natural."—Washington Star.

"So you're going to give that broken doll to a poor girl? Now, tell me, you tender hearted little thing, why you want to give your doll to a poor little girl?"

"No, thank you; I've got some of my own," said little Tommy politely, as the contribution box passed in front of him on the occasion of his first visit to church.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Goff—What side of the street do you live on? Witness—On either side. If you go one way it is the right side; if you go the other way it's on the left.—Texas Siftings.

Knowledge is Wealth.—Chemist—You might have charged that young man five shillings for filling that prescription. Why did you put the price at one shilling? Assistant—He understands Latin.—Tit-Bits.

A Mean Man.—Winkers—Talking about mean men, do you know Binkers? Binkers—Is he mean? Winkers—Mean! Mean is no name for it. Why, that man is mean enough to put his name on an umbrella.—New York Weekly.

"This wine," said the guest, "surely belongs in the category of the blessed." "Delighted to hear it," said the hotel keeper, rubbing his hands together. "Yes, it belongs there, because 'Blessed are the poor in spirit,' you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Cos, if I do pa will buy me a new one."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Litigant—You take nine-tenths of the judgment? Outrageous!

Lawyer—I furnish all the skill and eloquence and legal learning for your cause.

Litigant—But I furnish the cause.—Detroit Tribune.

The day he was married his soul was thrilled.

And his face wore a happy smile.

As he noticed the very superior way His bride went up the aisle.

But now that they've settled his soul is sad.

And he feels just as meek as a mouse As he sees the inferior manner in which His wife sweeps up the house.

—New York Herald.

NO MORE BUFFALO SKINS.

Wolf and Raccoon, for Robes and Coats.—A Caribou's Head and a Musk Ox Skin. "Buffalo skins!" said a clerk at a fur store in answer to an inquiry by a New York Sun reporter. "They are practically out of the market. No new ones come in now and the few that we have on hand are old ones that find their way to the furriers. The price of a good buffalo skin is from fifty to sixty dollars. They used to be made extensively into fur coats for driving and rough winter traveling, but such a coat now is rarely seen except in out-of-the-way northern localities where many old ones are still in use. Raccoon skins have taken the place of buffalo skins in the making of overcoats, but the fur coat is not much used now anywhere except in Minnesota and the British dominions. There is some demand for fur linings, for which mink and Persian lamb are used, and sometimes Hudson Bay sable, which cost from four hundred to a thousand dollars for a coat. As you will readily infer, the buffalo driving robe has become scarce and valuable. The gray wolf skins are more abundant.

"For robes and for ladies' furs the skin of the wolverine, of foxes of all kinds, raccoons, the Australian opossum of a smooth mouse gray tint, and the young kangaroo, all furnish material. Almost everything in the way of fur may be used for coats and mufflers. Here are some odd skins from the Czar's dominions used in trimmings and linings, the Russian hamster, a kind of marmot yellowish brown of color, with the under part black, and the Siberian squirrel, gray, with a white belly. These are some furs used in trimming," and he pointed out, in an array of samples hanging against the wall, the skins of the wolverine of a rich light brown, the stone marten, bluish brown, the Persian lamb, of a natural black, the astrakhan, krimmer, and plumed, the beaver, a beautiful silver gray with black dashes, and the fisher, a rare fur, a little darker than sable.

"This blison's head is worth one hundred and sixty dollars," he went on. "These heads of the moose, deer and caribou are merely ornamental features of our place, for the skins scarcely come in our line of stock. But they are worth looking at. Notice the moose's magnificent antlers and that peculiar protuberance above his muzzle. There in the caribou's antlers observe the flat shovel-like prongs that push straight out from their base in front of his forehead. These he uses as shovels to dig away the snow from the plants and mosses he feeds on. He is the American reindeer fitted to get his living at all seasons in the far north. Look at his muzzle, how it is protected from the cold by fine white hair completely covering it down to the lips. It is the only animal I know of that has this peculiarity.

"We have no head of the musk ox, but here is the skin of one which is rare," and the clerk held up a skin, somewhat larger than a large sheep skin, covered with long hair, deep brown in color, beneath which was a wool exceedingly thick and fine. Upon the back between the shoulders was a natural spot of lighter tint. "This skin is worth sixty-five dollars for a rug," he said. "It came from the Arctic regions—northern Asia, I think."

No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching



MAIL
POUCH
TOBACCO
Nicotine Neutralized
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

The Red Cross in Japan.
(From Harper's Weekly.)

Some forty governments in all are bound together by the compact known as the Red Cross, or the International Convention of Geneva of 1864.

The one word word neutral signifies the whole essence of this treaty; it defines the condition of all sick and wounded soldiers, all surgeons, nurses and attendants, all hospitals, ambulances and other appliances while they display the Red Cross arm-badges or flag duly authorized and inscribed by the military power of the army to which they are attached; and furthermore, all inhabitants of a country in the vicinity of where a battle is raging, as well as their buildings, are sacredly regarded as neutral while they are administering to the wants of the wounded and disabled, or being employed for hospital purposes.

Wounded soldiers falling into the enemy's hands are neutral, and must be sent to the frontier for delivery to their own army as soon as possible, provided, of course, that the country to which they belong is an adherent to the Red Cross treaty.

By applying the foregoing principles one will readily grasp the reason why Japan is doing such effective and commendable work as a humanitarian nation. She is carrying out to the letter the spirit and the obligations of the Geneva Red Cross treaty, to which she gave her adhesion in 1889, while her emperor stands at the head of her civil Red Cross society.

In six great wars the Red Cross has been conspicuous. Written history records the beneficent work it has done, but only unwritten history can relate the prevention of untold misery and suffering on every field.

In the present war Japan, as a Red Cross nation, meets difficulties and dangers unknown in any former war where the Red Cross has worked, from the fact that her enemy, China, is not a nation signatory to the treaty of Geneva, hence humanity is shown on one side in the treatment of sick and wounded, while inhumanity runs riot on the other.

Novelties in Groceries

A lady said in our store the other day, "You have things here that I cannot find anywhere else; and I've kept house in both New York and Boston." Of course, her remark pleased us; but the fact is—she was new to New Haven—had only just found us.

Among the Novelties she noticed were—

Swiss Preserved Fruits, in tins; equal to the Wiesbaden goods, at about two-thirds their cost.

Preserved Dry Stem Ginger. Extract of Onion for flavoring; always ready; saves time and lots of bother.

Gorgonzola Cheese.

Artichauts, fonds, in glass jars.

Almond Paste in small jars, for Macaroons and Confectionery.

Powdered Dried Mushrooms.

Edw. E. Hall & Son

770 Chapel Street.

JAN. 1st, 1895.

Only Once a Year,

At the beginning of January, do we cut the prices of

NECKWEAR, etc.,

To One-Half the Original Price.

\$1.00 Neckwear now FIFTY CENTS.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Neckwear now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Penna Silk Handkerchiefs that were \$1.75 and \$2.25, now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Garters were \$3.00, now ONE-FIFTY.

Embroidered Suspender were \$2.50, now TWO DOLLARS.

Fancy Silk Suspender were \$3.00, now ONE DOLLAR.

Dressing Jackets,

House Coats,

English Long Gowns and

English Mufflers,

At 25 per cent. Discount.

CHASE & CO.

SHIRTMAKERS.

New Haven Business Building.

MILLINERY
Clearing Sale
AT
R. Ballerstein & Co
841 and 843 Chapel St.

We shall commence to-day and continue during the next two weeks a closing-out sale of Millinery Goods.

Everything in our stock marked down to cost or below cost.

Sweeping reductions in the prices of

Trimmed Goods,
Untrimmed Hats,
Ostrich Feathers,
Fancy Feathers,
Flowers,
Laces,
Ornaments,
Velvets,
Jet Goods, etc., etc.

RIBBONS

For fancy work at manuf'rs' prices. 50 dozen fancy TAM O'SHANTERS in wool and zephyr, 6c—girls and children, from 25 to 45c each, worth double. BARGAINS in every department.

R. BALLERSTEIN & CO.
841 and 843 Chapel Street.

All Prices in Plain Figures.
WE WOULD STATE

That for the next TWO WEEKS we will give the people of New Haven and Vicinity an opportunity to buy

CHAMBER SUITS

at prices that cannot be quoted elsewhere and cannot be resisted by customers who want the goods.

Hundreds of beautiful suits from the best manufacturers, in all woods, marked way below former price.

Those who visit our salesrooms in response to this statement will not be disappointed. Every suit Marked Down and in Plain Figures.

BOWDITCH & PRUDDEN CO.
104-106 Orange Street.

Inventory Sale.

When we take account of stock we mark goods down to a nominal price. Fresh, clean shoes are worth by the case a fair price. Shoes slightly soiled or broken lots are cut, sometimes ridiculously low. But they are large value for the buyers. Notice some of the particular bargains:

Men's Tan Shoes, \$5, \$6 and \$7 value, for \$2.95.

Men's Calf Shoes, \$5, \$6 and \$7 value, for \$4.00.

Men's Cork Sole Shoes, best in the world, at cost.

Ladies' Fine Hand-sewed Button, \$5 value, \$3.75.

Ladies' Dongola Button, \$4.00 value, \$2.95.

Ladies' Dongola Button, \$3.00 value, \$2.20.

Ladies' Dongola Button, \$2.50 value, \$1.90.

Ladies' Kid Button, odd lots, 69c.

Children's Leggings, half price.

Woolsocket Storm Rubbers 35c.

Woolsocket wool lined Alaskas 40c.

People From All Parts

Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the

Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City.

Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb, 3 lbs for \$1.00.

Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported.

Goodwin's Tea and Coffee Store,

344 State Street,

Yale National Bank Building

F. M. BROWN & CO.
GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

F. M. BROWN & CO.

DELAYS occasioned by the storm lead us to announce that we will not give out the card answers to "A Penny for Your Thoughts" questions until next Tuesday. Have you seen the questions? You may have the card free for the asking.

Singing
The Silk
Song

is a pleasure because we have lots to sing about! The lovely Japanese Wash Silks and the beautiful Indias are better than their price.

25c yd.

and the throngs at the counters back the statement.

Ladies who have purchased Silk for a lifetime are buying freely of these offerings, and it is our opinion they know what they are about.

West Store, Main Floor

150 patterns of the bright

Spring
Ginghams

come at the right time— 12-1-2c yd. values for

10c y